# **Programming Languages**

Dr. Michael Petter, Raphaela Palenta **Exercise Sheet 7** 

Assignment 7.1 Linearization I

Consider the following inheritance expressions: A(B,C) = B(E,G) = C(D,F) = D(G) = F(E)Give the linearization order for A of the following methods:

- 1. Leftmost Preorder Depth-First Search with Duplicate Cancelation
- 2. C3

Suggested Solution 7.1

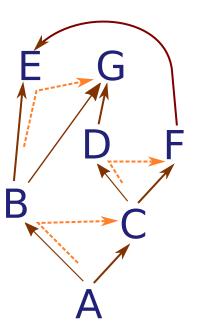


2. L(D) = DG, L(F) = FE  $L(C) = C \cdot [DG] \cdot [FE] \cdot [DF] = CDGFE$  L(B) = BEG $L(A) = A \cdot [BEG] \cdot [CDGFE] \cdot [BC] = ABCD \cdot [EG] \cdot [GFE]$  error

# Assignment 7.2 Linearization II

Consider the following classes: A(B,C) B(D,E) C(F,G) D(G) E(F) Give the linearization order for A of the following methods:

- 1. LPDFS with Duplicate Cancellation
- 2. Reverse Postorder Rightmost DFS
- 3. C3



## Suggested Solution 7.2

1. L[A] = ABDECFG

Principles 1 and 2 are satisfied! However, the extension principle (aka monotonicity) is not satisfied: L[B] = BDGEF from which we derive that  $G \to F$  holds but this is not the case for L[A] where  $F \to G$  holds.

2. Same as for LPDFS with Duplicate Cancellation

```
3.
```

## Assignment 7.3 (Multiple) Inheritance

1. Consider the following C++-Classes:

```
class A { public: int a; virtual void f(); }
class B : public A { public: int b; virtual void f(); }
class C : public B { public: int c; virtual void f(); }
```

Draw a memory representation diagram for a C-Object, and the virtual table diagram for class C!

2. Consider the following C++-Classes:

```
      class A
      { public: int a; void f(); }

      class B : public A
      { public: int b; void f(); }

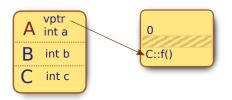
      class C
      { public: int c; void f(); }

      class D : public C, public B
      { public: int d; void f(); }
```

Draw a memory representation diagram for a D-Object!

### Suggested Solution 7.3

1.



∆B {	C	int c
	Α	int a
	В	int b
	D	int d